Fig.1



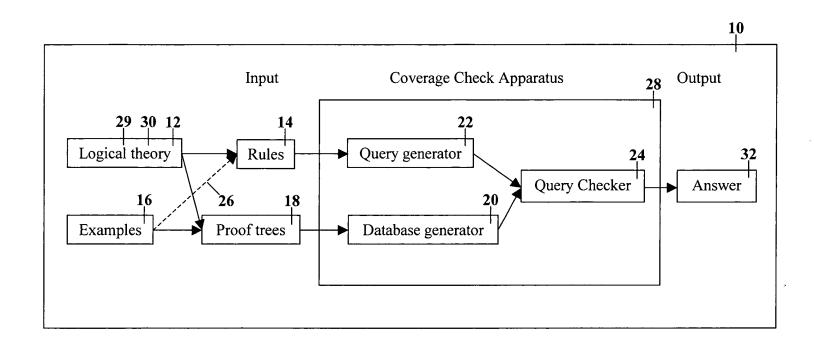


Fig.2

```
30
(c2)
     color(Color):- red(Color).
     color(Color):- black(Color).
(c3) :
(c4) | value(Value): - face(Value).
     value(Value):- numbered(Value).
(c5)
(c6) | red(Color):- Color = hearts.
(c7) | red(Color): - Color = diamonds.
     black(Color):- Color = spades.
(c8)
(c9) | black(Color): - Color = clubs.
(c10) face(Value): - Value = king.
(c11); face(Value): - Value = queen.
(c12) face(Value): - Value = knight.
(c13); numbered(Value): - Value = 1.
(c14); numbered(Value): - Value = 2.
(c15) numbered(Value): - Value = 3.
(c16); numbered(Value): - Value = 4.
(c17); numbered(Value): - Value = 5.
(c18); numbered(Value):- Value = 6.
(c19) numbered (Value): - Value = 7.
(c20)! numbered (Value):- Value = 8.
(c21); numbered(Value): - Value = 9.
(c22); numbered(Value):- Value = 10.
```

Fig.3

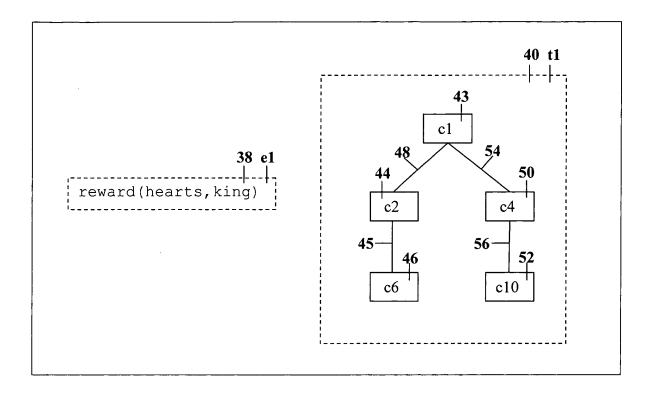


Fig.4

```
41
Input:
  an example label e,
  a proof tree T,
  proof tree label t,
  a set of database tables D
Output:
  a set of database tables D
For each sequence n_0, ..., n_k in the tree T, where n_0 is the root of T and n_{i+1} is a
child of n_i in T, for all 0 \le i \le k, do
 Let n be a table name obtained by a function from the sequence of pairs
 (c_0,1), (c_1,s_1), \ldots, (c_k,s_k), where c_i is the clause used in node n_i, for 0 \le i \le k
  and where s_i is the s_i:th child of n_{i-1}, for 0 < i \le k.
 If there is no table named n in D, create such a table with name n and two fields,
  Example and Tree, and add the table to D.
 Add the tuple Example = e and Tree = t to the table named n.
```

Fig.5

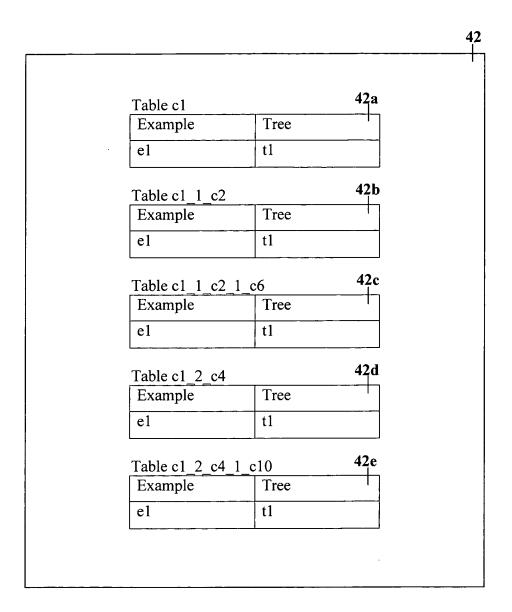


Fig.6

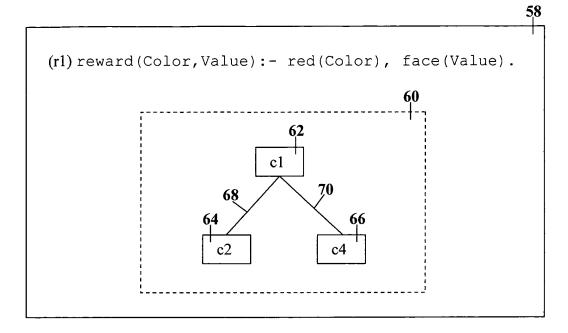


Fig. 7

```
Input:
 a partial proof tree T,
 an example label e,
Output:
a database query Q +
Let D be the empty set
Let C be an empty conjunction
For each sequence n_0, ..., n_k in the partial proof tree T, where n_0 is the root of T and
n_{i+1} is a child of n_i in T, for all 0 \le i \le k, do
 Let n be a table name obtained by a function from the sequence of pairs
 (c_0,1), (c_1,s_1), \ldots, (c_k, s_k), where c_i is the clause used in node n_i, for 0 \le i \le k
        and where s_i is the s_i:th child of n_{i-1}, for 0 < i \le k.
 Add n to D
 Add the conjunct n.Example = e to C
Let C' = C
For each conjunct n_i.Example = e in C = (n0.Example = e) AND ... AND
(n_m.Example = e), where i < m, do
 Add the conjunct n_i. Tree = n_{i+1}. Tree to C'
Let Q = "SELECT" * FROM" + D + "WHERE" + C"
```

Fig. 8

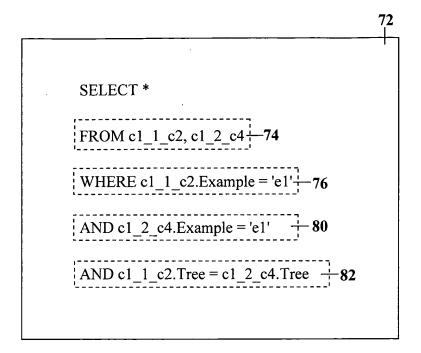


Fig.9

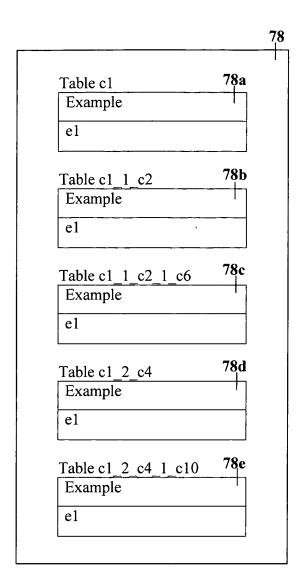


Fig. 10

SELECT *

FROM c1_1_c2, c1_2_c4

WHERE c1_1_c2.Example = 'e1'

AND c1_2_c4.Example = 'e1'

Fig. 11

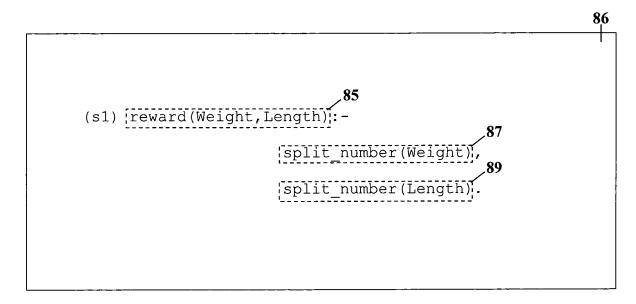


Fig. 12

```
88
(r2) reward(Weight, Length):-
                      Weight > 3,
                      split number(Weight),
                     Length =< 8.2,
                      split number (Length).
```

Fig 13.

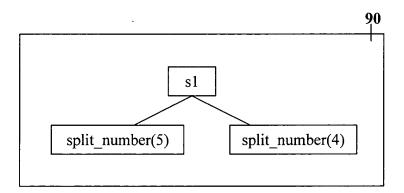


Fig. 14

Table s1 Tree Example e2 t2 Table s1 1 split_number Example Tree e2 t2 5 Table s1 2 split_number Example Tree t2 4 e2

Fig. 15

